The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864. NO. 29.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance ... $1 50
Six months ... 75
Three months ... 50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year ... $3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices ... $1 75

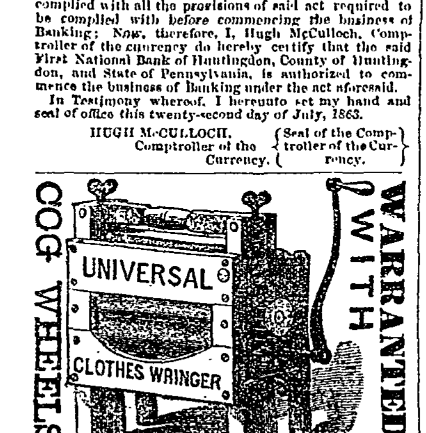
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking; Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. {Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.}



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* {to run steam or hand.}	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* "	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large percentage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is AS GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES, No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry, PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers' of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863–1y.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞*No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep15,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, *free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage* will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862–1y.

☞Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,

A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF Handsome and Useful Articles, Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence now occupied by the subscriber, in Alexandria, Pa., on or about the first of November last, a small brown-spotted mooly COW, supposed to be about four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. W. HUYETT.

Alexandria, Dec. 16, 1863*

STRAY HEIFERS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Morris township about the first of June last, two Heifers, supposed to be about two years old; one a red with white face—the other a black with white face. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JNO. E. SEEDS.

Dec. 2, 1863 *

UNION STEAM MILLS.

WM. R. HUGHES,
WILLMORE,
Cambria county, Pa.,

Dealer in *Cherry, Ash, Poplar, Sugar Maple, White Maple, Bass and Hemlock lumber.*

Bills of frame lumber furnished on short notice.

WM. R. HUGHES.

Nov. 13, 1863–3m*

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM.

No. 920 CHESTNUT Sreet, (formerly No. 708,) PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of FINE CLOAKS AND FURS, unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the FUR DEPARTMENT, which will be found well furnished with every description of FIRST CLASS FURS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sep 9, 1863–1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

DIARIES FOR 1864,
Received and for sale
At LEWIS' Book Store

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

U. S. 5-20'S!

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a hand some premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have, for a long time past, amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the Interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a *right to pay them off in Gold, at par, at any time after 5 years.*

The interest is paid half-yearly, viz:—on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000 and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum, all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT
114 South Third Street, Phila.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1833.

GOLD PENS,
AND
POCKET-KNIVES,
A new stock of the best manufacture, just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 ARCH Street
below Eighth, south side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have now in store, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the different kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.*

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!

☞Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16, 1863.–5m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco,
Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions,
Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and
Medicines, Clocks,
Watches, &c.

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞New Goods received daily.

SIMON COHN.

W. A. STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In Brick Row nearly opposite Court House, on Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

DESERTED FROM THE U. S. A.

Corporal VICTOR V. DOUGHERTY, Co. M, 19th Penna. Vol Cavalry, aged 22 years; 5 feet, 8 inches high, blue eyes, brown hair; by occupation a carpenter. Said Dougherty was enlisted in Huntingdon, Pa., August 25, 1863, was mustered into the service in Philadelphia, to serve three years.

Also—Private WM. HOUCK, Co. M, 19th P. V. Cavalry, aged 20; 5 feet, 5 inches high, blue eyes, dark hair, fair complexion, and by occupation a blacksmith. Said Houck was enlisted at Huntingdon, Pa., to serve for three years.

A reward of $30 is offered for the arrest and delivery of each or either of the above-named deserters.

SAML. S. HUYETT,
Dec16, 1863. Capt. Co. M, 19th Reg., Pa. Cav.

TAVERN LICENSES.—

The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county and which will be presented to the Judge of said Court on the third Monday of January next for allowance:

Augustin L. Criste, Broad Top City,
Francis Dunn, Cookstown.
Adam Zeigler, Marklesburg.
John Kurtz, Alexandria.

W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE,

ON BROAD TOP CORNER, RAILROAD STREET.

LEWIS W. BRABSON

Respectfully informs the public generally, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store at the above place, where he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line of business, and earnestly invites all to call and examine his stock.

Huntingdon, Dec. 23, 1863–tf.

WANTED,—

10,000	Bushels	Wheat,
5,000	"	Corn,
10,000	"	Oats,
1,000	"	Rye.

For which the highest price will be paid for in cash.

LLOYD & HENRY,
New Warehouse,
Dec. 23, 1863–4t. HUNTINGDON.

A Fine article of Family Flour, for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

ALL kinds of Steel, Iron, Nails, &c., for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

BBL., Sack, and Dairy Salt, wholesale and Retail, by LLOYD & HENRY.

NEW York Salt in large Bbls., for sale by LLOYD & HENRY.

JUST received, a large stock of Mackerel—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Bbls., ½ bbls., ¼ bbls. and *kitts, for sale by* [De23-4t] LLOYD & HENRY.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED NONPAREIL,

and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE,

FOR SALE AT

THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,

Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,

Corner of New St., Philadelphia.

De23–6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes;* best *White Lead;* French and American Zincs; Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c. also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper,* than any *other house,* from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

MR. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not *superior,* to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. *Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
Nos. 136 & 138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry,
PHILADELPHIA.

Oct. 14, 1863–6m.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Horse Hospitals in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

Washington, as the "base of supplies," to the immense Army of the Potomac, furnishes many glimpses that convey some impression of the magnitude of the "job," as some term it, of carrying on the war. The phases of the times are a study, and often amid the crushing turmoil that marks this age of conflict, one finds things pleasant to look into, as showing that the ill wind of war blows good in some of its eddies.

The streets, crowded with busy *forms, are an entertainment for more* leisure hours than we can often spare. The picturesque abounds to an eye trained to the monotonous current that *fills the streets of other cities;* striking scenes attract constant attention, and awake thoughts that are hardly aroused by merely reading of the war. The long trains of ambulances, that after an engagement wind through the avenues, carrying the suffering from the trains to the hospitals, send to the heart a thrill of pity that ends in a prayer for peace.

The trains of artillery that thunder at full speed over the stones, stir the heart to a quicker beating, and the fierce animal sensation of active courage carries the mind to the battle-field, arousing sympathy with those who storm again and again lines of fire and sword.

From the ponderous, slow-moving wagons conveying supplies, drawn by patient, long enduring draught horses, *one is impressed with a proud con*sciousness of the profusion that loads and reloads these seemingly endless processions with their burdens of munitions of war, and army provisions and comforts.

The space not occupied by these more conspicuous objects, is full of *spirited forms.* Horsemen dash here and there; officers with gaily lined capes, followed by well mounted orderlies, gallop by, side and side with the contraband who carries his all in doubtful tenure on his back. Ladies riding boldly, hurry timid pedestrians on the crossings, and boys catching the spirit, carry apprehension to all well regulated minds.

The horse that takes his grain from a barrel-head, and puts back his ears at all passers-by, is a more quiet picture as is the panting animal whose nose is by the shoulder of the little animated contraband hitching post, that grasps a strap, with anticipation of a shinplaster reward, larger or smaller, as the heart of the rider is elevated by the result of his mission. So it is in this Babylon; horses furnish a great part of the life of each scene, and it is the more enjoyable part, for they are well kept, and full of spirit, spirit that does not fail, sad as is often the countenance of their owners.

This well kept look of these beasts is very noticeable here, and the strength that next to steam aids man, seems *guarded and rewarded with care.*

By the kindness of Capt. Tompkins, a member of one of the New York hostorical families, we have had an opportunity of inspecting thoroughly the system that protects, and economizes army horses, and we are delighted, as well as surprised, by this immense branch of army care.

To give some idea of the extent of the corrales and horse hospitals in this city, we will commence with some statistics to show the capacity demanded for the protection of horses in government use in the vicinity, and for the rest and cure of those that are disabled by hard service. The number of horses for which preparations are complete, is thirty thousand, the force of men required to manage them, including ambulance and team drivers, smiths and workmen, is about fourteen thousand, a body larger than the United States army three years ago; and the monthly expenditures about two *millions of dollars.* All this huge business is reduced to a system under the management of Captain Tompkins, and it is one that is accomplishing great results *in many ways.*

We will, if the reader will follow us, carry him through, as well as we may, these stables, that old Hercules would *have despaired of keeping in order.*—Landing from a comfortable ambulance, drawn by two of Uncle Sam's army horses, a pair of beautiful bays, in front of one of these stables, we go in a door, opened by a guard, and find ourselves in the medicine rooms. On shelves, as at a druggists, in perfect order, stands rows of bottles, jars and cases, that contain the remedies for all the diseases of horses. The care evident, shows that wrong prescriptions are unknown, and one would not mind trusting health to the skill that is so apparent. From this office we go into a yard, surrounded by rows of long low buildings. Some are the stables, some are sheds that shelter wagons and ambulances.

The construction of these hastily erected buildings is admirable. The plans are simple, but every requisite is secured, while no piece of timber is unnecessarily used. The outside walls form the heads of the stalls, the braces that support the roofs make the divisions between them, while the high space under the roof is clear, to perfectly ventilate the whole. The floors are made by mixing lime with the soil, and are white, firm, but elastic, and absorb moisture readily. They are kept clean to a nicety, so clean, indeed, that a Congressman would hesitate before spitting on them.

Filling those long rows of stalls are horses for the time "exempt from draft," idly switching their tails, and thinking, if horses meditate, that their coltish days were happy ones, when they kicked up their heels in Northern meadows. From them they are led to a central place, where by forcible but kind means, medicines are given, and where they are washed and cleared from parasites. This and a walk to the water trough is the amount of the exercise of these invalid beasts.

All the discipline shows the military training infused by the superintending officer. His quick eye detects instantly any deviation from regularity and order, and such orders as "Pick up that broom, man," "Take up that hay from the floor," &c., were not often *needed, so rarely is anything out of* place.

The capacity of the larger stables is four thousand horses each, requiring, of course, a large range of buildings. In addition, where ambulances are kept, sheds are made for the better classes of them, while long rows of those less worthy of care stand in order about the court.

The employees at each stable live in the place. A house for the purpose has a dining-room and kitchen where the men are comfortably fed. Another has rough bunks, where they sleep more comfortably than the soldiers in the front. They are under discipline to a certain extent, as guard-houses and other little military fixtures show. All these things, and many unmentioned, form a stable, with every connection perfect, and one feels that they are merciful men, who show so much mercy to their beasts.

From one immense establishment we go to another, all similar, but at each something new strikes our attention. At one we see a fine steam fire-engine, and learn that there are three of these stationed to protect these buildings from fire, sided by water buckets constantly full, and axes always ready.

At another we find a row of mills, twelve run of stone each, driven by eight horses, and tended by a lot of contrabands, all whirling away, grinding corn and oats, and cutting hay, to prevent waste. Again we see arrangements for branding horses and mules, where a row of three are shut up so ingeniously that they cannot kick each other, or anything else.

From all this we turn to a shop, where a busy sound of hammers fills our ears, an odor of burnt horn comes to our smell, and smoke dims our eyes. Peering through the latter we see a long row of forges surrounded by smiths, half visible by the dim day-light, aided by the glow of the furnaces. Above them hang hundreds of horseshoes, strung as housewives string apples to dry, from which they are being taken to be fitted to the horses that stand in long rows tied to ropes.

A fancier of horse physiognomy would study with delight the row of *heads that hang over the rope.* Old stagers look sleepy while shoes are being nailed to their hoofs; thoroughbreds show some nervous feelings, but are to brave to yield to the uneasiness that renders so restless the colt that is struggling against his first suit of iron shoes.

Passing between these handsome heads and the furnaces, we find at the end of the building mountains of shoes, made in Troy, waiting to be worn into the Virginia mud.

The size of this smithy will be understood when it is stated that three thousand horses have been shod here in one day.

Over the way from this is a hospital for invalid wagons, ambulances, &c., and here many army conveyances are made. Here are wagons crutched up suffering amputation of a wheel or two, or taking remedies for chronic weak springs, or continued want of paint. They go through the hands of wagon surgeons, and come out for active service, or for the invalid corps of easy journeys.

There is a similar establishment for *crazy harnesses and overworked saddles,* so that under the command of Captain Tompkins all concerning the material for transportation are furnished, repaired, or cured, and cared for.

The thousands of men employed in this branch of the service, are exerting their professional service, under the guidance of educated, scientific men, and are learning daily lessons of care, watchfulness, order, and kindness, which they will carry to their homes, when the bright day of peace comes, to the advantage of the whole land.

We saw a foreman instantly discharged recently, for making a young horse draw by tying an inch rope around his jaw, and fastening it to another cart, thus dragging him on by force, cutting his mouth, and endangering his jaw. It was a pleasure to see ignorant cruelty so promptly punished.

Altogether this arrangement for horses reflects credit on the minds and hearts of the management, and will reward the attention of those interested in the ways of war.

General Halleck, in his report, makes the following statement:

"The waste and destruction of cavalry horses in our service has proved an evil of such magnitude as to require some immediate and efficient remedy. In the Army of the Potomac, there are thirty-six regiments of cavalry, averaging, for the last six months, from 10,000 to 14,000 men present for duty. The issues of cavalry horses to the army, for the same period, has been as follows:

In May	5,673
In June	6,327
In July	4,716
In August	5,499
In September	5,821
In October	7,030
Total	35,079

To this number should be added the horses captured from the enemy and taken from the citizens, making an average remount of every two months. We have now in our service some 223 regiments of cavalry, which will require, at the same rate as the Army of the Potomac, the issue within the coming year of 435,000 cavalry horses.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

From the Penna. School Journal.

The Teacher's Authority, Outside of the School Room.

In a former issue of our monthly, "an afflicted teacher" propounded the following questions:

1. "Does the teacher have charge of the children from the time they start in the morning till they reach home at night?"

2. "If they quarrel on the way to and from school and persuasion fails, who shall correct them?"

3. "Suppose the little ones, by permission of parents, get dismissed half an hour before the close of the school, who then shall have authority over them on their way home? Will the case be any different from what it would be, if they remained till 4 o'clock? I ask for myself and several other afflicted ones. We want to know our duty, and then are willing to do it."

These questions involve one of the most important and difficult points in school management.

The *Law of the State,* that is the Statute Law, throws no light on the subject. Indeed the Statute does not so much as define the length of the school day; so that by *that law* the teacher does not know when "his day is done." Many such matters are decided by general usage, or special agreement, or the order of the agent or committee having jurisdiction in the premises. The principles of the "Common Law," and the decisions of the courts upon special cases tried before them, constitute our guide in such matters.

One of the oldest and best established principles of the common law, is, that the teacher stands *in loco parentis* and for the time being is invested with the parent's authority. Thus, while he is in school, the child is lawfully under the teacher's control, and is not subject to any petty interference of parents. Here, as elsewhere, however the courts, interpreting the common law, are governed by what seems *reasonable* in the premises. A parent, for good reason, would doubtless be justified in requiring the child to leave the school room even against the orders of the teacher, and the courts are competent to decide between them. This point, however, the nature of the teacher's authority *in the school room,* not being raised by our "afflicted" friend, we pass to the point of greater difficulty, viz: *Does the teacher's authority extend beyond the school room, and if so, how far?* Here, too, the principle of *reasonableness* is to be consulted. Is it not reasonable that the teacher should interest himself for the welfare of his pupils when they are outside the school room? When they are in the neighborhood of the school room, coming or going or playing around the door at recess, or within a reasonable distance of the school room, at any other time or place, does not the parent *expect and desire* that the teacher should have a watchful care over the child? Is it not a reasonable expectation? And if it is reasonable that the teacher should exercise such a supervision of the children, in behalf of the parents, is there not a reasonableness, nay, even a *necessity* that the teacher be invested with *authority* to the *same extent?* And if authority is given him to take care of the children so far as he can, even when beyond the school premises, then he must have authority to restrain and punish if need be. In a word, while a teacher, guided by his own sense of duty and a regard to the wishes of the parents, seeks to exercise the wisest and kindest control over his pupils, he must be invested with a corresponding authority.

But our questioner asks whether the teacher has rightful charge of the children "from the time they start, until they reach home." Let us apply the principle of reasonableness again. The parent is not less interested in the care of the child than is the teacher, and must be supposed to know more of the child's conduct when near home, than the teacher can know. When, therefore the child comes within the presence, or near to the premises of the parent, he naturally passes from the control of the teacher to that of the parent.

But again, there may be more or less of the way in which the child is under the immediate eye of neither parent nor teacher. What then? Is there such a thing as a joint interest and a joint control, a control not confined to one party or the other? This seems to be the reasonable understanding. As must be the case with the father and mother in the management of their children in the family, so as between teacher and parent, there may be a joint jurisdiction.

Either party or both may, with propriety, watch over, restrain, or punish the pupil, as the nature of the case may demand. It is not always clear in which party the major authority resides. But if one party has taken any matter in hand to investigate, or discipline, the other party may wisely co-operate or may, perhaps more wisely, leave the management of the case in the first hands. To interfere, except for the clearest good reasons, is a very unwise and impolite course. Thus the second question is answered. Either the teacher or the parent may administer the necessary correction; and both may do it, if they judge it necessary.

In answering the last question, we may say in general terms that the case is the same, whether the pupil remains until the close of school, or is dismissed by permission of parents. But since it is ordinarily expected or implied that a dismissed pupil will go from the school house directly to the house of his parents or to some other place to which he is sent by them, any failure to do so, any delay or misconduct by the way is more blameworthy for that reason, and should be more carefully investigated by the teacher. Thus the responsibility and the authority of the teacher in such a case, seems a shade fuller than it might otherwise be.

But our friend, the good lady who has propounded these questions, may still be at loss to know how to divide her authority with that of parents in her district,—or how to hold it in concurrence with them. Perhaps the spirit of concurrence is not apparent among the people for whose children she labors with so much pains. The disposition to oppose and find fault with the teacher is too often manifested. It is safe to advise teachers to leave to parental management all cases of misdemeanor not affecting the character of the school, unless the parent distinctly wishes the teacher to attend to it. But there are cases so immediately involving the interests and character of the school, its discipline or its progress in study, that the teacher is compelled, by every principle of propriety, to take cognizance of it.—Profanity, personal injury done to a school mate, tardiness, or any other misbehavior outside the school room, which has a direct influence within the school room or upon the pupils, should be investigated and adjusted by the teacher. If a pupil, on his way home should enter an orchard and steal from its owner, or should commit any other criminal offence, it would be better to leave the case in the hands of parental or municipal authority. At the same time the teacher would have a moral duty in the premises.

Other cases will require the exercise of a cool and careful judgment or good common sense, which is often a better guide than any common law. The positions taken in the above reply, we believe, are strictly in accordance with the decisions of the courts. In a more formal report, to be issued soon upon this and kindred topics, we shall cite the authorities, and present the whole matter more in detail.—*Moine Teacher.* EDITOR.

A Dark House.

A dark house is always an unhealthy house, always an ill-aired house, always a dirty house. Want of light stops growth, and promotes scrofula, rickets, etc., among children. People lose their health in a dark house, and if they get ill they cannot get well again in it. Three out of many negligencies and ignorances in managing the health of houses generally I will here mention as specimens. First, that the female head in charge of any building does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it every day. How can she expect that those under her will be more careful to maintain her house in a healthy condition than she who is in charge of it? Secondly, that it is not essential to air to sun and clean rooms while uninhabited; which is simply ignoring the first elementary notion of sanitary things, and laying the ground for all kinds of disease. Third, that one window is considered enough to air a room.—Don't imagine that if you who are in charge don't look to all these things yourself, those under you will be more careful than you are. It appears as if the part of the mistress was to complain of her servants and to accept their excuses—not to show them how there need be no complaints or excuses made.—*Florence Nightingale.*

SHERIDAN once succeeded admirably in entrapping a noisy member, who was in the habit of interrupting every speaker with the cries of "hear, hear!" Brinsley took an opportunity to allude to a well known political character of the time, who really wished to play the rogue, but had only sense enough to play the fool. "Where!" exclaimed Sheridan in continuation, and with great emphasis, "where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than this?" "Hear, hear!" was instantly bellowed from the accustomed bench. The wit bowed—thanked the gentleman for his ready reply to the question, and sat down amid convulsions of laughter from all but the unfortunate subject.

AN enraged parent had jerked his provoking son across his knee, and was operating upon the exposed portion of the urchin's person with great vehemence, when the young one dug into the parental leg with his venomous little teeth. "Blazes! what are you biting me for?" "Well, who begun this ere war?"

CHANGEABLE.—The weather.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"*I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

A Dead Look in the State Senate.

As was anticipated, in the absence of Major White, who is confined in a rebel dungeon, the Senate of Pennsylvania is a dead-lock. Let it remain so forever before a Union man shall give way to those who love separation and treason better than union and freedom. The will of a large majority of the people of our loyal State is being overslaughed, and, for the time, the minority rule. Where is the boasted magnanimity the so-called Democrats prate so much about. If they loved their country half as much as they pretend to, they would not clog the wheels of Government, by thus openly and avowedly supporting the rotten Confederacy over which Jeff. Davis presides against the will of a large majority of those who live within his precincts.—Let "legislation be paralyzed, public business neglected, rather than untie it by submission to the men who are profiting by the sufferings of a brave soldier." Never did the good Old Keystone suffer a greater disgrace.—Never were a loyal people placed in a more humiliating position. What are those men but knaves, poltroons, and traitors. Are they loyal when they reject a resolution of thanks to Gens. Grant and Meade, two of Pennsylvania's "favorite sons," and who are the heroes of many of the hardest fought battles of the war? Away with the man, or set of men, who would, for a moment, reject a resolution of thanks to the very man who drove back the enemy from invading his household and destroying his property. The loyal masses are indignant, and their just wrath will fall heavily upon the heads of those who defy their will.

The House organized on Tuesday last by electing the caucus nominees we gave in our last issue. A. W. Benedict, Esq., was the unanimous choice of the Union members for Chief Clerk. They knew the man. A better man could not have been elected to so important a position.

Free Labor for the South.

It may seem a little singular that sentiments like the following, which we take from the New Orleans *Era*, should be published as far south as Louisiana. Of course it is only very recently that such a thing could take place, but its occurrence now is an unmistakable indication of the direction and progress the sentiment of the south is taking. It is a proof, and with others conclusive to our minds, that a loyal South can only be re-established upon an anti-slavery or radical basis, and to that result things are rapidly tending. There is a great deal of sound philosophy in the extract from the Era, which we give below:

"It has generally been believed, heretofore, that the destruction of slavery would impoverish the South.—But this is one of the popular errors which is destined to be overthrown by the war. The value of slave property was mainly fictitious; for, with the money expended by the planter in feeding and subsisting his slaves, a smart business man would have procured as much, and perhaps more work by paid and willing labor. After the slaveowner had paid his thousand or fifteen hundred dollars for his negro, he must feed and clothe him; and the expense of this would about balance the work he got out of him. Consequently, the use of this thousand or fifteen hundred dollars was about the same as thrown away; and if the negro died or ran off and escaped, it was gone wholly. There are certain principles of common sense that hold good the world over; and some of these have been very strangely overlooked by the advocates of slave labor. Nothing is more self-evident than that a man will labor more willingly, heartily, efficiently, with the prospect of wages than he will under a whip, without such prospect. The negroes do not form an exception to this rule. Enslaved and treated as brutes, possessing neither the feelings, the hopes, nor the rights of human beings, they necessarily become sluggish and debased, and shirk their task as much as possible. Nothing else could be expected; human nature would be false to herself if the result would be different. But treated as a human being, and properly remunerated for his toil, the negro becomes an effective and willing laborer. Experience is establishing this truth on the plantations of Louisiana every day. A planter who loses one hundred negroes may complain that he has lost fifty thousand dollars; but he will learn, if he goes to work properly, that he has really lost nothing. His plans and business may suffer disarrangement for a year; but if he will try the free labor experiment fairly, his supposed loss can work him no further harm."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:

The past year has afforded us new cause of thankfulness to the Almighty for the moral and material blessings which he has bestowed upon us.

The balance in the Treasury November 30, 1862, was,	$2,172,844 10
Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1863	4,289,451 65
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1863	6,462,295 75
The payments for the same period have been	4,314,964 05
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1863	2,147,331 70

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my Proclamation of the 8th day of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt Commonwealth reduced		$954,720 40
As follows, viz:		
Coupon Loan Act, May 4, 1862	100,000 00	
Five per cent.	790,716 50	
Four and one-half per cent.	63,000 00	
Relief notes canc'ld	963 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates	13 00	
Interest certificates paid	27 90	
		$954,720 40
Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1862		$40,448,213 82
Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year, ending with November 30, 1863, viz:		
Five per ct. stocks	$888,499 78	
Four and a half per cent. stocks	63,000,00	
Relief notes	109 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates	8 26	
		$951,617 04
Public debt December 1, '63,		$39,496,596 78
Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	400,630 00	
5 per cent. loans	35,709,986 45	
4½ per cent. loans	268,200 00	
		$36,378,816 45
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$97,251 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	15,336 63	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	724 32	
		$117,780,33
		$36,496,596 78
Military loan per Act of May 15th, 1861		3,000,000 00
Total indebtedness.		$39,496,596 78

By the act of 15th May, 1861, authorizing the military loan of $3,000,000, a tax of one-half mill was laid on real and personal property, to furnish a fund for redeeming the same. I recommend that the commissioners of the sinking fund be directed to invest the proceeds of the tax in State loan, so that it may be drawing interest, to be in like manner invested, or that they should apply such proceeds directly to the purchase of certificates of the military loan, and cancel such certificates as shall be purchased.

Although our finances are still in a healthy condition, it is necessary to invite the serious attention of the Legislature to the consideration of the means of maintaining them unimpaired in future.

By the act of 12th June, 1840, it was provided that the interest on the State loans should always be paid in specie or its equivalent, and that whenever the funds in the Treasury should be of less value than specie, the difference in value should be ascertained and certified to the Governor, who should thereupon issue his warrant to the agents or banks authorized to pay such interest on behalf of the Commonwealth, to allow such difference to parties receiving the interest, or at the option of the parties pay the same in specie.

By the act of 11th April, 1862, it was provided that for the purpose of paying in specie, or its equivalent, all interest that should thereafter be due by the Commonwealth, as required by the act of 12th June, 1840, the several banks who should avail themselves of the provisions of that act, (of 11th April, 1862,) and who should refuse to redeem their notes in specie, on demand, at any time within ten days upon or after the time when such interest should become due, should thereafter, when required by the State Treasurer, by notice in writing, pay into the State Treasury, in proportion to the capital stock paid in of each bank, their ratable proportion of such premium for gold or its equivalent, as should have been actually paid by the State.

By the act of 30th January, 1863, it was provided that the State Treasurer should exchange with the banks an amount of currency sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt falling due on the first days of February and August, 1863, for the same amount of coin, and should give to the banks specie certificates of exchange, not transferable, pledging the faith of the State to return said coin in exchange for notes current at the time, on or before the first Monday of March, 1864, such certificates to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Under the provisions of the act of 1862, certain banks paid into the State Treasury $140,768 30 as an equivalent for coin for the payment of interest on the public debt.

Under the act of 1863, specie certificates have been given to the banks, amounting in the whole to $1,968,904 97, which, with the accruing interest, will fall due on the first Monday of March next.

As the provisions of this act were of a temporary character, the only acts now in force on the subject are those of 1840 and 1862, above mentioned, under which it will be the duty of the State authorities to pay the interest on the 1st of February, 1864, and thereafter, in coin or its equivalent, and look to the banks that may be liable under the act of 1862 for reimbursement of the premium paid by the Commonwealth.

In the face of all difficulties, this Commonwealth, actuated by a sentiment which does its people honor, has hitherto paid its interest in coin or its equivalent.

Existing circumstances make it necessary to consider now the fair extent of her just obligations.

The exigencies of the times have compelled the Government of the United States to issue large amounts of Treasury notes for circulation, which are not redeemable in coin, and which *form the great mass of our circulating* medium.

It is our duty as a loyal State—it is our interest as a State whose welfare, and even safety, depend emphatically upon the maintenance of the credit and the success of the military operations of the general government—to do nothing to impair its credit or embarrass its measures. On the contrary, we owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to give an active support to its efforts to quell the monstrous rebellion which is still raging, and thus restore peace to our distracted country.

It is our own Government, and we could not, without gross indecency, attempt to refuse its currency in payment of taxes and other debts due to the Commonwealth.

In 1840 the case was very different. The difficulties then arose from the suspension of specie payments by our State banks, mere local and private corporations, and the State very properly by the act of that year, intended to provide against loss to its creditors by reason of such suspensions. An exigency like the present could not then have been foreseen by the Legislature and it is to be inferred therefore that they could not have intended to provide for it.

We derive our system of public loans from Europe, and the true extent of our obligation is to be ascertained by referring to the known established practice of European governments prior to the dates when our loans were effected. I mean of course such of those governments as were held to have maintained their national credit.

It is believed to have been the uniform practice of such governments to pay their interest in paper currency, however depreciated, during a legalized suspension of specie payments. An observable instance of this is afforded by the course of the British Government, which during twenty-five years, from 1797 to 1822, during which the bank was prohibited by law from paying out coin for any purpose, paid the interest on its public debts in bank notes, which during a great part of that time were at a heavy discount, sometimes amounting to 30 per cent or thereabout. Their necessities then were not greater than ours are now.

Among ourselves, at the present time, Massachusetts (whose debt is believed to be very small) pays the interest in coin. Ohio and Indiana pay in currency. In New York it is not known what will be done. Her Legislature, by concurrent resolution, ordered the interest to be paid in coin to foreign stockholders in April last.

At the present rate of premium on *gold, the sum necessary to pay on an* amount sufficient to discharge the annual interest on the State debt, would be more than $1,000,000, and to meet this, additional taxation to that extent would be unavoidable. The demands on the Treasury for other necessary purposes must probably be such as to render it imprudent to throw any part of this expenditure on the existing surplus. To borrow money from year to year to pay the interest on past loans would, of course, be wholly inadmissible. To leave the act of 1862 in force, and attempt to throw the payment of this large premium annually on the banks, would be not only flagrantly unjust, but quite impracticable. I recommend the whole subject to the careful and immediate consideration of the Legislature. Some legislation ought to be had on it before the close of the present month. In my opinion the Commonwealth will have fulfilled her obligations by providing for the payment of her interest in the currency of the Government. If the Legislature should think fit to continue to pay it in coin, it will be their duty to levy forthwith the heavy taxes necessary for that purpose. I must in passing observe that the plan adopted by one of the States in paying coin to foreign, and currency to domestic loanholders, appears to me to be wholly unwise, and founded on no legitimate principle.

At the close of the last session, nineteen bills renewing the charters of certain banks for another period of five years were presented to me. Of these I have (for reasons which will be hereafter communicated,) withheld my signature from one and approved the remainder. I have been led to sign them by the *considerations* that the banks of the Commonwealth pay a large revenue which the State can ill afford to lose, and that in the present condition of the country it would be impolitic to drive so much capital out of active use or force it into new employments.

If the National Banking system afford sufficient inducements, capital will voluntarily take that direction. It is proper to observe that the charters of most of the banks in question expire at an early period, while in consequence of the invasion of the State, during the last summer, they could not have been reasonably expected to give the necessary notice of renewed applications for re-charter.

I recommend an extension of the time during which the banks are now relieved from penalties for not paying their obligations in coin.

The increased expenses of living invite attention to the salaries of our public officers. Those of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General, and State Treasurer, and of the Clerks in their employment are, in my opinion, too low, especially as the exigencies of the times have greatly enhanced the labors and responsibilities of all, and in the case of the heads of those departments, enforce a constant attendance at Harrisburg, which was not formerly required.

Under the Act of 16th April, 1862, and its supplement passed 22d April, 1863, the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Commissary General have been acting as the Board of Military Claims. They have, up to this time, approved claims to the amount of $166,415 81, and others have been already presented to the further amount of $332,120 29, which have not yet been acted on.

Under the Act of 22d April, (P. L. 529,) the Court of Common Pleas, appointed three appraisers to ascertain the damage done in the counties on the Southern border by the militia called into service in September, 1862, by the Anderson Cavalry in the same month, and by the Rebels in their raid on the 10th and 11th October, 1862.

The Appraisers have not yet completed the performance of their duties. When their report shall have been made to the Court of Common Pleas and affirmed, in whole or in part, by that court, it will be the duty of the *Governor to claim the payment of the* amounts from the General Government, and on failure to secure the same, then to report to the next Legislature, recommending such action as he may deem just and proper.

The expenses of the Transportation and Telegraph Department during the past year have been as follows:

Paid (out of appropriation made by Military Loan act of 1861	$13,658 87
Unpaid (the appropriation being exhausted	15,764 79
Outstanding liabilities, estimated at	5,000 00
	$34,423 66

These expenses have been mainly incurred in keeping up the necessary correspondence of the military departments and in the transportation of sick and wounded and the dead bodies of our volunteers, as will be seen by the report of the Chief of Transportation, *herewith communicated. I recommend* an appropriation to meet the deficiency, and also to carry on the service of this department hereafter.

By the thirteenth section of the act of the 15th May, 1861, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated to be expended by the Governor for the compensation of such persons as he might require to serve the Commonwealth in the military organization of the State or the General Government, and for the expenses incident to the business in which they might be employed.

I have, according to law, settled annual accounts of the expenditure of this fund in the Auditor General's office, to which the Legislature is referred. The unexpended balance is now $4,521 98. *A further sum should* be appropriated in like manner. Out of this fund I have paid the persons whom I found it necessary to employ in the military department, and the expenses of the agency which I was compelled to establish at Washington to attend to the interest and welfare of our volunteers. The continuance of this agency and the establishment of a similar one in the West are of vital importance to them. I recommend the passage of an act authorizing the appointment of agents at Washington and Nashville, and defining their duties, which should include the collection of all bounties, back pay, pensions, etc., due to Pennsylvanians.

On this subject I refer the Legislature to the report of Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, late Agent of the State, at Washington, herewith communicated and commend it to your careful examination.

On the invasion of the State during *the last summer, the President made a* call for militia, and with his assent I subsequently made a call for volunteer militia for the defence of the State.—Under these calls men were assembled and organized with promptness, after the reality of the emergency came to be understood by our people. The General Government clothed, and subsisted this force, and agreed to pay it, but as no appropriation for that purpose had been made by Congress, the President and Secretary of War promised if the money should be advanced from other quarters to recommend its immediate repayment on the meeting of Congress. It is understood that steps have been already taken to fulfil this pledge. Several of the banks cheerfully and readily advanced the necessary funds to the amount of $671,476,43, on my promise to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation to repay them in case Congress should fail to make one. I accordingly make that recommendation most emphatically. Should it be necessary, I will hereafter in a special message give the details and correspondence relating to this subject.

New York and New Jersey, under the President's call, sent regiments to assist in our defence, for which our thanks are due to those States, our good neighbors.

After the battle of Gettysburg, in which loyal volunteers from eighteen States, including Pennsylvania, were engaged, it appeared to me proper that all those States should unite in establishing a cemetery on the spot, in which their soldiers who had fallen in that conflict, should be honorably interred. I accordingly appointed David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, my agent, and through him, a site was purchased at a cost of $2,475 87, and the conveyances made to the State.—On communicating with the authorities of the other States, they all readily agreed to become parties to the arrangement, and on the 19th day of November last the cemetery was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the President of the United States, the Governors of the States concerned, and other high officers, National and State. On the 19th day of December, on the invitation of Mr. D. Wills, commissioners representing the States interested in the cemetery, met in Harrisburg and agreed upon a plan for its improvement and care in the future, and the apportionment of the sum of money required, to the several States, which is herewith communicated. The expenses attending the establishment of this cemetery, including the cost of the site and of removing the bodies of the slain, have thus far amounted to $5,209 38, and an appropriation will be required to pay these expenses, and to meet our portion of those attending its future maintenance. It will appear by the proceedings of the commissioners that their due proportion of the expenses already incurred are to be refunded by the States on whose account they were made. It is just to say that Mr. Wills has discharged his delicate and important duties with fidelity and to my entire satisfaction.

The act for the relief of families of volunteers in service may require some revision. It is alleged that in some parts of the State the county authorities are backward in executing the law. If this be so, the members from the different counties will be aware of the fact, and will be most ready to make such further enactments as may be proper.

I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give, their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion, their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other friends of natural ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The $50,000 heretofore given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, referred in my last annual message, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into existing educational establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and instructed, at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so, I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good, of the State.

I invite the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the loyal people of East Tennessee, which is represented to be most deplorable, and appeals with irresistible force alike to your sympathies and your sense of justice. Their whole country has been laid waste by the contending armies of the Government and the rebels. Four times large armies have passed over that district, destroying or carrying off all that had been gathered for the approaching winter, and now the women and children are left in a state of destitution.

The representations made by sundry gentlemen of the highest respectability, from that State, are of the most heart rending character. Starvation, actual and present, now exist. Can we, in the midst of affluent abundance, for a moment hesitate as to what our action shall be towards the people whose only crime has been their loyalty and devotion to the Government? Even if a portion of our charity should reach the starving families of those in sympathy with the rebellion, better it should, than that these devoted, self-sacrificing people who have so unhesitatingly adhered to the Government, be left to suffer. Whenever pestilence and famine distressed the people of any portion of our country, we have always been foremost in relieving them, and the people of Pennsylvania have extended their open handed benevolence and broad charity to the starving people of foreign countries. Shall it be said that the appeals of these people for bread fall upon the heart of Pennsylvania in vain, and that we who have so recently given thanks for our abundance have no relief for them in their extremities? I commend the subject through you to the people of the State, as worthy the immediate attention and active exertions of the charitable and the liberal.

I should be glad if the Legislature would make a general revision of our Revenue Laws, with a view to their increased productiveness. It ought to be observed that for a period of more than twenty years, no material change has been made in the Revenue Laws of this Commonwealth. During that time some interests have grown into new importance, and should be made to bear their just proportion of the public expense, since all taxation should as far as possible, press equally upon the property and employments of our people.

Failing such revision, I recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the following suggestions connected with the subject.

1. There are several companies in the State which, in addition to large mining privileges, have the control of the routes of transportation, by which alone the products of the mines of individuals in their respective districts, can reach a market. These companies thus enjoy substantial monopolies by means of which they not only recieve the fair profits of their own property, but are enabled to make additional heavy gains at the expense of individuals. In my opinion such privileges ought never to have been granted, but as they exist it appears to be just that the class of companies which enjoy them, should pay therefor an additional specific tax.

2. Very large sums are due to the Commonwealth for unpatented lands. Forbearance, clemency, and liberality have been in vain tried in the numerous attempts to procure the payment of at least a part of this debt, from the larger portion of those who are indebted on that account. The continuance of this state of affairs is unjust to the Commonwealth and to the vast majority of her people who have honestly paid for their lands. It has become unendurable. I recommend that the Legislature provide that the Surveyor General shall file of record in the office of the Court of Common Pleas of each county, a description of the lands subject to the lien of the Commonwealth for purchase money, and a statement of the amount of principal and interest now due to the Commonwealth together with the patent fees on each tract and ten per cent on the amount so due for the labor and cost of making and filing such statement, and the aggregate amount thus stated, for each tract, shall be held to be the amount now due thereon to the Commonwealth, which shall bear interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, till paid, and shall continue to be the first lien on the land, till paid, and shall not be divested by any judicial or other sale whatever. I also recommend the adoption of a suggestion contained in the Surveyor General's report that a specific tax be laid on all unpatented lands.

3. By existing laws municipal corporations are required to deduct and pay into the Treasury the tax on all loans contracted by them. It is believed that a large addition would accrue to the revenue by the extension of this provision to all counties and to all corporations private or public.

I recommend that it be so extended.

4. A tax on the gross receipts of all railroad and canal companies would it is believed, be productive and not oppressive.

Upon satisfactory reports, according to law, made by Colonel John A. Wright, I have drawn my warrants for the delivery to the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad company of another million of the bonds deposited in the State Treasury. Four millions of said bonds have therefore been now delivered. There can be no reasonable doubt of the early completion of the work, and, when completed, it is confidently expected that the bonds held by the State, secured on the road for $3,500,000, will become good interest-paying securities.

I renew most earnestly the recommendation made in my last annual message of a revision of the militia laws. They are at present shamefully defective. Indeed, if by a militia law is meant a law intended to provide for so enrolling and organizing the military force of the State that it may be put into service when required, we may be said to have no militia law. In each of the last two years I have been obliged to call out the militia, but in fact those who obeyed the call were volunteers and, with some exceptions, were wholly unorganized, so that almost in face of the enemy, time had to be consumed in distributing the men into companies and regiments, in electing officers and in other preparations for effective organization.

In the report of the Adjutant General will be found a list of the Pennsylvania regiments and a statement showing the several armies and departments in which they are now serving. In this connection, I suggest the propriety of legislative authority being given for the preparation of a history of each of our regiments and other organizations, to be preserved among our archives. The necessary documents are now accessible, and as they may in time be lost or destroyed the making of such a record as I propose should not be deferred. It is due alike to the living and the dead that this subject should be promptly acted on.

I recommend that the proposed amendments to the Constitution, giving to citizens in the public service out of the State, the right to vote, be passed promptly and submitted to a vote of the people at as early a day as possible, so that such citizens may exercise their right of suffrage at all future elections. This would be only doing justice to the brave men who are periling their lives in our defence.

It is highly important that we sh'ld replenish the ranks of our regiments in the field and supply the places of those volunteers whose terms will soon expire and who may decline further service. I am happy to say that a large proportion of our regiments are re-enlisting. Efforts are making by myself and by the people in various portions of the State to procure a sufficient number of volunteers, and with a promise of success, provided a reasonable time be allowed for the purpose. Meanwhile persons professing to be officers and agents from some other States are most improperly endeavoring to seduce our citizens into their service by extravagant bounties and promises.

The 12th section of the act of 15th May, 1861, prohibits any volunteers from leaving the State without the authority of the Governor, and I now recommend the passage of a law imposing penalties by fine and imprisonment on all individuals who shall endeavor to procure or aid and assist in procuring any person in this State to enlist in the volunteer service of any other State. Many of our counties and townships have filled their quotas at a large expense, and in others they are in course of doing the same by offers of liberal bounties and provisions for the families of volunteers, and it is not right that these patriotic efforts should be embarrassed by interference from beyond our borders, especially as we cannot, in these circumstances offer bounties by the State, without the injustice of compelling the counties and townships which have already contributed largely in that way, to assist in paying, by taxation, for the deficiency of others.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the pernicious practice of leaving many bills to be hurried thro' at the close of the session. During the last ten days of the last session, 390 bills were presented for my signature, many of them of the most important character. The whole number of bills presented to me during the session was 715. In consequence of this habit not only are bills passed without an opportunity to either House for a proper consideration of their provisions, but the Executive is compelled either to sign them without examination, or to hold them over perhaps to the public inconvenience. It may often happen that a bill not approved by reason of a single obnoxious clause, might if there were time, be repassed, omitting the objectionable provision. In connection with the subject of Legislation, I must refer to another mischief. General laws have been passed to give relief in certain cases which formerly required a special act in each case. As for instance the sale of lands by executors, administrators and trustees, the adoption of children, the creation of mining and manufacturing corporations, and so forth. These laws were passed to ensure such an examination in each case as would enable justice to be done to the parties and to the public, and also to save the time and expense consumed in private legislation. They have hitherto effected neither purpose, but I do seriously urge on the Legislature the consideration that whoever applies for a special act under such circumstances must either fear the result of an impartial inquiry or (if the application be for a charter) must desire the omission or insertion of some provision contrary to what the Legislature has determined after mature consideration to be just and legitimate.

I refer to the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's reports for the details of our financial affairs, and to the reports of the Surveyor General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Agent at Washington, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department, and Superintendent of Common Schools, in regard to their several departments.

In May last it was believed from information received, that General Lee intended to invade this State. Communications on the subject were immediately sent to Washington, urging that preparations for effective defence should not be delayed. Accordingly the War Department erected two new military departments, viz: The Department of the Monongahela, including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Brooks, and the Department of the Susquehanna, comprising the remainder of the State, and to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Couch.

Early in June, Maj. Gen. Couch arrived at Harrisburg and assumed command of his department, which he has since exercised with the soldierlike *promptness, energy and discretion* which were to be expected from his known character.

The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer militia began to assemble, but some embarrassments arising, the President assented to a call by the Executive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls 5,166 of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the Department of Gen. Brooks, and 31,422 in that of General Couch. To give the details, or even a summary of the operations which ensued, would be impracticable within the limits of a message. It is unnecessary to do so, as I have recommended the adoption of measures for preserving the history of our several regiments and other organizations, and in that history the events to which I have referred will be recorded. It is due, however, to the men who came forward, that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this and other States which had been plundered by the rebels, suffered great privations, and were frequently in conflict with the enemy; and on all occasions acted in obedience to military discipline and orders, and with courage and endurance.

Some of the militia called in 1862, and in 1863, were killed and others disabled. In all these cases, where there are no laws for the relief of these men or their families, I recommend the enactment of a law for that purpose.

The campaign on our soil was closed by the victory of Gettysburg, gained by the veteran Army of the Potomac, under the command of Major General Meade, the officers and men of which displayed all their accustomed valor and endurance in the conflict and in the forced and rapid marches which immediately preceded it.

Under Divine Providence, to them and to the military genius and unsurpassed energy of General Meade, and the promptness and self-sacrificing gallantry of General Reynolds, we are indebted for success on that bloody field.

We are proud to claim Gen. Meade and Reynolds as sons of our own Pennsylvania.

The first lives to enjoy the most precious of all rewards, the grateful appreciation of his countrymen. The latter fell in the very front of the battle, and we can only pay homage to his memory. Whatever honors have been at any time devised to commemorate the virtues of a patriot—of a true, fearless, loyal citizen and soldier he has abundantly deserved.

His surviving companions in arms claim the right, of themselves erecting a monument to him on the field on which he fell, and it would not be well to interfere with their pious intention. But I hope that the Legislature will place upon the records of the State some appropriate testimony of the public gratitude to him and his surviving commander.

It would be unjust to omit referring *again to the loyal spirit of our people,* which has been evinced in every mode since this war commenced. Not only have they sent 277,409 men for the general and special service of the Government, and supported with cheerfulness the burdens of taxation, but our storehouses and depots have literally overflowed with comforts and necessaries, spontaneously contributed by them, under the active care of thousands of our women, (faithful unto death,) for the sick and wounded and prisoners, as well as for our armies in the field. Their patriotic benevolence seems to be inexhaustible. To every new call, the response becomes more and more liberal. When intelligence was received of the barbarian starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, the garners of the whole State were instantly thrown open, and before any similar movement had been made elsewhere, I was already employed on behalf of our people in efforts to secure the admission through the rebel lines of the abundant supplies provided for the relief of our suffering brethren. Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging our great Commonwealth and the unsurpassed efforts of her people should blush when they look on this picture.

That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie—all—under the obligation of the one paramount duty—that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end. To the full extent of my official and individual ability it shall be so supported, and I rely heartily on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arm—to encourage its upholders—to stimulate by public liberality, to themselves and their families, the men who give to it their personal service—in every mode to invigorate its action. We are fighting the great battle of God—of truth—of right—of liberty. The Almighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes and in those of the world. But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very ground work of our whole political system. The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful Republic. That is the question to be now solved, and by the blessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably.

We have, during the past year, made mighty strides toward such a solution and to all human appearance we approach its completion. But whatever reverses may happen—whatever blood and treasure may still be required—whatever sacrifices may be necessary—there will remain the inexorable determination of our people to fight out this thing to the end—to preserve and perpetuate this Union. They have sworn that not one star shall be reft from the constellation, nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their oath.

A. G. CURTIN.

☞ A little fellow not more than five years of age, hearing some gentlemen at his father's table discussing the familiar line, "An honest man's the noblest work of God," said he knew it wasn't true; his mother was better than any man that was ever made.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Good dry wood will be taken in payment of subscription to the *Globe* if brought soon.

VETERANS.—Our town has been filled with veteran soldiers for the past week who are visiting their homes on thirty days furloughs prior to their re-enlistments for three years. Many entire Regiments and even Brigades are reenlisting for three years. The patriotism of these young men should never be forgotten; having already endured hardships and privations which none but a soldier can appreciate and having fought their countless battles, and made many narrow escapes, are now ready to serve their country for another term.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.—We were gratified to see the patriotism of Porter manifesting itself so publicly on Monday of last week. It is well seen that her citizens can overcome all obstacles, and we have proof sufficient that they are of the persevering, go-ahead character. Having twenty-three men to raise, to obtain freedom from the present draft, Porter set all energies to work and in less than no time had more than the desired quota raised, and not wishing to delay till the 5th, brought them in early on the morning of the 4th, had all sworn in, and concluded by giving them a dinner at the Franklin Hotel. We recommend the boroughs and townships of our county so follow Porter's example, and show to the world that such is the spirit of all the citizens of the mother county.

To School Officers and Teachers.

The subscriber has been appointed by the Holbrook School Apparatus Manufacturing Company, agent for the county of Huntingdon for the sale of all necessary articles of School Apparatus, Globes, Maps, Charts, Geometrical Solids, Cube Root Blocks, Numeral Frames, Liquid Slate for Blackboards, and Brushes, Pencil Holders, Primary Drawing Books, Primary and High School Slates, Natural Spelling Teacher, Speller and Pronouncer, Class Registers, *How to Use the Globes*, Northend's Teachers' Assistant, Holbrooks Normal Method, Guide to Illustrate, Alphabet Made Easy, Mapping Plates, Rewards and Teachers' Tokens, and any other article manufactured by the Company not on hand will be ordered if called for.

Teachers and School Directors are requested to call at LEWIS' Book Store and see stock on hand.

All kinds of School Books and School Stationery always on hand.

☞ The Huntingdon String Band intend to give a Concert in about two weeks. Proceeds to be given to the aid of soldiers. Notice will be given in our next, of time and place.

HOUSE BURNED.—On Sunday night of last week, the mansion house of Peter Ripple, in Cromwell township, occupied by Elihu Brown, was destroyed by fire, communicated from the chimney. The loss to Mr. Ripple is $500, and to Mr. Brown about $50.

Resignation Accepted.—We learn Lt. W. E. Dorsey, of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

☞ Senator Wilson has indicated his intention to offer an amendment in Congress, reducing the term of service from three years to eighteen months.

A Good Opening.—A good wagon and carriage maker will find a good opening in this place. There has been no shop in town since the death of Mr. Boat.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—On Tuesday last, J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., received the appointment from the Governor, as District Prosecuting Attorney, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. H. O. Corbin, Esq.

☞ Harry Fisher who was hurt in the run off on the Broad Top Railroad about ten days ago, is again moving about. He, with the balance on the train, made a narrow escape. Harry was in rather tight papers for a while, at least until axes and rails were bro't into requisition.

Removal.—S. S. Smith has removed his Drug and Grocery Store to the old Temperance Hall building which he has handsomely fitted up for his business.

Court Week.—There is but one week of court, but we trust our subscribers will pay up as heretofore, and at the same time swell our lists with as many new ones as possible.

☞ The Buoy Farm advertized for sale in a former number, was sold to Messrs. Helfright and Wharton on Thursday last, for the sum of $6,300.

☞ There was a regular smash up at the Broad Top Depot on Tuesday last. The "Dinkey" jumped the track and headed for Leister's bar-room, while the water tank of the camel back knocked in one corner of Mr. Maize's house. Nobody hurt.

☞ The Governor's Message has crowded out our usual variety.

☞ COL. DARE gave us a call last week—he looks remarkably well.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The War in the Southwest.

Negro Soldiers Frozen to Death—The Rebel General Forrest—General Grierson Pursuing him.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.—The steamers Duke D'Argyle, from New Orleans, and Hillman, from Memphis, arrived at this port to-day.

The thermometer stood at ten degrees below zero at Memphis on the morning of the 1st, and at Cairo, on the same morning, 16 degrees below. A number of persons were frozen to death below Cairo, on New Year's eve, and ten negro soldiers perished on Island No. 10. The bodies of three members of the 52d Indiana Regiment were found on Sand Bar river, six miles above Fort Pillow. One of them was recognized as that of Lieutenant Edward Alexander.

The boats still go up the Ohio river, which is filled with floating ice; but the Mississippi is closed above this point.

No serious damage was done to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad by Forrest, when his force crossed it last week. General Grierson was pursuing him at the last accounts, south of Coldwater. Lee had reinforced Forrest from Okalona. The guerilla General Richardson crossed our lines on the 28th ult., on his way south.

A large amount of cotton, sugar and molasses, has arrived here during the past week, mostly for Cincinnati. The steamer Duke D'Argyle brought 286 bales of cotton, 438 hogsheads of sugar, and 300 barrels of molasses from New Orleans. The Hillman brought 235 bales of cotton.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Condition of the City—To be Blown up if Taken.

The Tribune publishes an authentic rebel letter, which says:

Gen. Beauregard has caused information to reach all that if he finds it impossible to hold the city, he will leave it a mass of ruins. No one will complain of this, as they know the barbarians have sworn to destroy every vestige of the Secession nest, if they can take it. If they should ever enter our house, may God have mercy on them, for I can't. If they ever enter the city, you will hear of the greatest earthquake ever caused by human agency.

It will be a consolation, Louise, for *you to know* that should the vandals ever get here, they will never be able to reach Macon. Gen. Beauregard is confident they could never get ten miles beyond the city in any direction, but he is equally confident they can never come here. It is mournful to go through our streets, once alive with beauty and fashion, and see them entirely deserted, with the exception of now and then one of our colored people or a squalid Irish woman.

Characteristic Letter from Col. Mulligan.—A letter has been received in Chicago from Colonel Mulligan, now commanding the 3rd brigade of Kelley's division, in Virginia, from which we make the following extracts: "I see that the war spirit is again filling Chicago with meetings, speeches, and subscriptions. You must co operate with this healthy fever, and aid in *pressing forward this redeeming work* A combined effort of the citizen and soldier will crush the rebellion during the coming summer and fall. Write me particularly of the feeling among our Irishmen at the present time on the subject of enlistment; and if there be a hesitancy among them, from what it arises. You must educate the Irish sentiment. You must impress it upon all Irishmen that the future of two countries, the freedom and the glory and the happiness of two countries are involved in this struggle."

Message of the President on the Pay of Bounties.

WASHINGTON, Jan 5.—The following is the message sent to Congress to-day by the President of the United States:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: By a joint resolution of your honorable bodies, approved December 23d, 1863, the paying of bounties for veteran volunteers, as now practiced by the War Department, is to the extent of three hundred dollars in eatch case, provided that after the fifth day of the present month it shall terminate. I transmit for your consideration a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanied by one from the Provost Marshal General to him, both relating to the subject above mentioned.

I earnestly recommend that the law be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid, as they now are, at least until the ensuing first day of February. I am not without anxiety lest I appear to be importunate in thus recalling your attention to a subject upon which you have so recently acted; and nothing but a deep conviction that the public interest demands it could induce me to incur the hazard of being mis understood on this point. The Executive approval was given by me to the resolution mentioned, and it is now by a close attention and a fuller knowledge of the facts that I feel constrained to recommend a reconsideration of the subject.

A. LINCOLN.

January 5, 1864.

Views of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War, in a letter accompanying the Message, says:—"No one seems to doubt the necessity of increasing the military force for the speedy termination of the rebellion; and although much difference of opinion exists in respect to the merits of the system of raising troops by volunteers and the payment of bounties, and the system of raising an adequate force by draft, yet two things are certain:

1st. That whatever may be the weight of argument or the influence of individual opinion, a large portion of the people in every State prefer the method of contributing their proportion of the military force by bounty to volunteers rather than by draft.

2d. That veteran soldiers, who have become inured to service, even when paid a bounty, constitute a cheaper force than raw recruits or drafted men without bounty.

The information received by the War Department from the armies in the field prior to the passage of the resolution of December last, indicated that a very large proportion of the forces now in the service would have cheerfully re-enlisted for three years under the terms authorized by the order of this Department, and that such enlistments have been checked and will, in a great measure, be put an end to by the restriction imposed by the action of Congress. It is believed that if any limitation should be imposed upon the payment of bounties to encourage the enlistment of the veteran forces now in the field, it ought not to be sooner than the 1st of February."

Views of the Provost Marshal General.

The Provost Marshal General in a communication says: "After great labor, the volunteers recruiting for the service under the President's call of October 17th, is fairly in progress.—Letters, all dated between the 20th and 24th of December, from the superintendents of the recruiting service in the sixteen States are in the main very encouraging as to the prospect of getting a large number of recruits by volunteers. The enlistments in several States were in a fair way to raise the quota assigned them. The act approved December 23rd, 1863, forbidding after January 5th, the payment to volunteers of all bounties except the hundred dollars authorized by the act of 1861, was not known at the time these favorable reports were made to me. I have no doubt that the effect of that act will be to check, if it does not stop enlistments. Of the one hundred dollars bounty provided by the act of 1861, but twenty-five dollars can be paid in advance; seventy-five dollars being due only after two years' service.

It took some time after October 17th to get the people roused to the subject of volunteering They are now, *in* most of the States, earnestly engaged in it, and I have reports for October, November, and a part of December, showing that forty-two thousand five hundred and twenty-nine men have been enlisted, and the daily average of enlistments is increasing. Under these considerations, I respectfully suggest the propriety of a reconsideration of the act forbidding the payment of bounties after January 5th."

The communications were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

War Prospects Abroad.

The new year opens with "wars and rumors of wars." There is strife, or its coming shadow, in every part of the world. *Here*, the civil war, which has raged for nearly three years, is not yet closed, though it would appear certain that it must speedily be ended two elements evidently being in combination—the valor of the Union combatants and the straits to which the rebels have been driven. To this may be added the justness of our cause. We contend, not alone for the political purpose of preserving that Federal Union which built us up into a mighty nation, but also in the name of that Humanity which has been so long and greatly outraged by having permitted slavery to exist among us, under *any* consideration. On this continent of ours is now waged another contest, at once unprovoked and indefensible. The subtlety of the Emperor Napoleon, which is equalled only by his grasping ambition, sent a French fleet to Mexico and threw a French army into that country, nominally to obtain satisfaction for debts claimed by certain *French creditors*, but *actually* to obtain possession of part of the country, and to change the system of Government there, by overthrowing the republic and erecting an imperial throne upon its ruins. In consequence of our own internal troubles, we have not been able to make an active resistance to this wilful violation of the Monroe Doctrine. We have protested against it, however, and certainly will never allow it to be consummated. An empire has been proclaimed and an Emperor elected (by a few officials who obeyed the dicta of General Forey, the French commander,) but there is a vast difference between saying and doing. The Archduke Maximilian is not yet on the new throne which French bayonets have erected and alone can support, and may live to a good old age if he does not ascend it until peace and unanimity are established throughout Mexico—his avowed determination being not to cross the Atlantic until the new empire is consolidated, prosperous, and happy. The war between the French and the Mexicans may continue for years, at its present rate of progress. Already it has lasted over two years, and the French occupy a very small extent of territory. The probable ultimate aim of Napoleon is to pay himself for the expenses, by annexing Lower California and Sonora to the French empire; he is desirous of a Colony on the Pacific.

The expense of this invasion has fallen heavily on France, in men and money. There are about 30,000 soldiers upon Mexican soil, and it is estimated that as many as 15,000 have fallen in the war, or beneath the insalubrity of the dreadful climate. The whole cost of this expedition is admitted to be not less than from fifty to sixty million dollars, and each day's continued occupation increases it, of course. The result is a general dissatisfaction throughout France, though a gagged press dare not discuss the matter, and the admission that the taxation of France is so inadequate to meet her expenditure, that a new loan of $60,000,000 must immediately be had recourse to, which, after all, is only about an eighth of the deficit in the year 1863. Besides the war in Mexico, Napoleon has been involved in a contest in Cochin China. He may find Mexico as ruinous to him as Spain and then Russia were to his uncle. The failure of his scheme for assembling a grand Congress of European Sovereigns at Paris, caused by England's refusal to assist, has weakened his prestige, at home and abroad, and we should not be surprised if he would attempt some other bold stroke to recover himself.

The *entente cordiale*, as it is called, which has existed between England and France since 1830, when Wellington had the good sense to determine that a foreign nation had a right to choose its own ruler, may be considered at an end now. It was a good thing, while it lasted, for France, but it certainly involved England in the war with Russia, which effected nothing, after all, but caused the loss of a fine army and the expenditure of about three hundred million dollars. England, once so very ready to rush into every strife, like an Irishman when "a free fight" is on hand—now declares that she will not be tempted into any European contest, though she will continue to maintain the full numerical strength of her army, and to extend her naval defences. In fact England has paid too much for war, now to care for it. There is something it is true, in

> The triumph and the vanity,
> The rapture of the strife,
> The earthquake voice of victory,

but they cost too much. Besides, with her vast colonial possessions, England is rarely without a contest on hand. At present, there is that serial, or "to be continued" war, which is a periodical occurrence in South Africa; there is a hard fought rebellion in New Zealand, and there is a revolt in India, which is becoming more serious than was anticipated. There is also a British contingent, naval and military, fighting the battles of the Emperor Kitsiang, of China, and there actually is war between the British and the Japanese, as witness the recent bombardment and destruction of the forts and city of Kagosima by the former.

Italy, not actually engaged in war, (though waging a guerilla warfare against the Neapolitan brigandage,) is endeavoring to place her finances in a safe condition, without diminishing her defences. Her expenditure for 1862 is $60,000,000 more than her revenue, and her public debt is 3,103,150,979 francs, which is somewhat over $600,000,000. Her army is 400,000 strong, but can readily be increased to 600,000 men, her whole population being about twenty-two millions. Her fleet is being constantly increased, and *her trade and commerce* are steadily advancing. No doubt, Victor Emmanuel hopes to round off his dominions, one day, by annexing Venitia; that he will soon obtain possession of Rome is not likely.

Spain and Portugal are rising among the nations, under better government than they had possessed for a long time. Even Turkey, though ultimately doomed, we suspect, to be subject to some such partition as nearly strangled Poland in 1772, appears to thrive. The civil war in Poland, which has now continued for eleven months, without any active interference from abroad to put it down, can scarcely end in the success of the brave insurgents, and it seems to be taken for granted that the Czar will do nothing for Poland until his dominion in that country is restored and acknowledged. The latest report from Hungary tells of an *emeute* there, in which Kossuth was engaged, or to be engaged.

In Germany, the Schleswig-Holstein question has caused much anxiety, and may end in war. If the two provinces be alienated, as claimed, the Kingdom of Denmark will lose more than half its actual territory and over a million of inhabitants, being two-fifths of her whole population. This would be a *more* considerable loss than Great Britain would sustain if Ireland were to be severed from her. The whole German mind and the inhabitants of the Duchies themselves are determined that the Duke of Augustenberg, and not CHRISTIAN IX., the new King of Denmark, shall possess Schleswig-Holstein. A Federal army, sent by the German Diet, will occupy Holstein in a hostile manner, if the King fire one shot. If the King restore their confiscated rights to the Duchies, all may go well. But the King naturally wishes to incorporate all his dominions, while the Duchies object (as Ireland did in 1800 and ever since) to an union which will swamp them. England though now allied by marriage to the present King of Denmark, will endeavor not to interfere in the dispute now in progress A party to the Treaty of 1852, which conveyed the succession to the present King, England made no promise to guarantee that he should retain the crown. The severance of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark appears not improbable. It is significant of the pervading opinion that an European war is not impossible, that not only is France asking a loan of $60,000,000, but that Austria, Prussia and Russia are also in the money-market, each wanting to raise funds independent of the ordinary but slower sources of revenue.—*The Press.*

Letter from the Rebel Secretary of War to the Rebel Quartermaster-General.

Confederate States of America,
War Department,
Richmond, Va., Nov. 14, 1863

GENERAL: Your letter, enclosing a communication from Larkin Smith, Assistant Quartermaster-General, stating that many of the farmers of Warren, Franklin, and Johnson counties, N. C., refuse to pay the tax in kind by delivering the Government's tenth at the depots established by you, and that many others are known to have concealed a portion of their grain and productions, and attempted to destroy all evidence of the amount producted by them, has been received.

It is true the law requires farmers to deliver their tenth at depots not more than eight miles from the place of production; but your published order requesting them, for the purpose of supplying the immediate wants of the army, to deliver at the depots named, although at a greater than eight miles, and offering to pay for the transportation *in excess of that distance* is so reasonable, that no good citizen would refuse to comply with it.

You will, therefore, promulgate an addition to your former order, requiring producers to deliver their quotas at the depots nearest to them by a specified day, and notifying them that in case of their refusal or neglect to comply therewith, the Government will provide the necessary transportation at the expense of the delinquents, and collect said expense by an immediate levy on their productions, calculating their value at the rates allowed in cases of impressment.

If it becomes necessary to furnish transportation, the necessary teams, teamsters, &c., must be impressed as in ordinary cases.

All persons detected in secreting articles subject to the tax, or in deceiving as to the quantity produced by them, should be made to suffer the confiscation of all such property found belonging to them.

The people in the counties named, and, in fact, nearly all the western counties of that State, have ever evinced a disposition to cavil at, and even resist, the measures of the Government and it is quite time that they, and all others similarly disposed, should be dealt by with becoming vigor. Now that our energies are taxed to the utmost to subsist our armies, it will not do to be defrauded of this much needed tax. If necessary, force must be employed for its collection. Let striking examples be made of a few of the rogues, and I think the rest will respond promptly. Yours, &c.,

JAMES A. SEDDON, Sec'y. of War.

General A. C. MYERS.

The Gettysburg Cemetery.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, held at Harrisburg, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In accordance with an invitation from David Wills, Esq., agent for his Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, the Governors of the several States appointed Commissioners, who met at Harrisburg, Dec. 17th, 1863, to represent the States in convention, for the purpose of making arrangements for finishing the Soldiers' National Cemetery; therefore be it

Resolved, By the said Commissioners in convention assembled, that the following be submitted to the different States interested in the "Soldiers' National Cemetery," through their respective Governors:

1st. That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall hold the title to the land which she has purchased at Gettysburg for the Soldiers' National Cemetery, in trust for the States having soldiers buried in said Cemetery, in perpetuity for the purposes to which it is now applied.

2d. That the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be requested to create a corporation, to consist of one trustee, to be appointed by each of the Governors of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and of such other States as may desire to be represented in this corporation, which trustees shall, at their first meeting, be divided into three classe. The term of office of the first class to expire on the first day of January, 1865; the second class on the first day of January, 1866; the third class on the first day of January, 1867. The vacancies thus occurring to be filled by the several Governors, and the persons thus appointed to fill such vacancies to hold their office for the term of three years. This corporation to have exclusive control of the Soldiers National Cemetery.

3d. The estimated cost for the completion of the cemetery is $63,500.

4th. That the several States be asked to appropriate a sum of money, to be determined by a division of the estimated expenses according to representation to Congress, to be expended in defraying the cost of removing and reintering the dead and finishing the cemetery under directions of the cemetery corporation.

5th. When the cemetery shall have been finished, the grounds are to be kept in order, the house and enclosures in repair out of a fund appropriated by annual appropriations made by the States which may be represented in the cemetery corporation in proportion to their representation in Congress.

☞ The "old Franklin Almanac," published by A. Winch, 505 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, for 1864, is upon our table. It is one of the best, if not the best, Almanacs published. It contains exclusive of the actual astronomical calculations, a great variety of tables and useful reading matter It is for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Price 15 cents.

MARRIED,

IN Huntingdon, at the Catholic Church, on the 1st Jan. 1864, by Rev S. Wall, Mr. GEO. NEWSON, of Clearfield, and Miss MARY A. EVANS, of Huntingdon.

With the above notice we received a dollar Union money, the best on this earth, and we hope the happiness of the happy couple may last as long as our Government money is good, which is wishing them a happiness to the end of earthly things.

By Rev. T. C. Gessford, Dec. 24th, 1863, Mr. JOHN A. HEFFNER, of McConnellstown, and Miss ELIZABETH DEAN, of Huntingdon.

By the same Dec. 31, 1863, Mr. M. GAHAGIN, of Alexandria, and Miss MELISSA HITE, of Huntingdon.

In Lewistown, on the 17th ult., by Rev. O. O. McLean, Major G. G. TATE, of Shirleysburg, to Mrs. ISABELLA HUNT, of Shade Gap.

DIED,

AT her residence, Dec. 14th, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Joseph Heiffner, of Juniata township, in the 50th year of her age.

Mrs. Heiffner was a worthy Christian woman. She, early in life, devoted herself to the Lord, and during her life she delighted to serve Him. She died in peace, in the hope of a blessed resurrection.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

January 13, 1864.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,25@7,50
Common and Superfine	$5,75@6,25
Rye Flour	$6 50
Corn Meal	℔ bl $5.50
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,60@1,65
Rye	$1,41
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,17
Oats	86
Barley Malt	℔ bu $1,65
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$8,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed	$3,15
Wool	78@86c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$6,50@7.25
Extra do ℔ cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,50
Red Wheat	1,45
Rye	1,15
Corn	1,00
Oats	62
Cloverseed	7,00
Flaxseed	2,25
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	12
Sides	12
Tallow	10

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENDID ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREPARED to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND FARM OF 200 ACRES, AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek, two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or all together.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. F. STEWART.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BROAD TOP COAL LANDS.

Several tracts of valuable Coal Land on Broad Top Mountain, late the property of Captain John McCanles, dec'd., are offered for sale. Maps and descriptions can be seen at the office of Henry D. Moore, 228 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

HENRY D. MOORE,
GEORGE P. McLEAN,
Executors.

Dec. 2, 1863–1m.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A regular annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Tuesday evening, January 12th, 1864, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting other business connected with the Society. The officers of the association, together with all others interested in the agricultural affairs of the county are invited to attend. By order and in behalf of the society,

Dec. 30. R. McDIVITT, Sec'y.

President, John Porter, Alexandria; Rec. Sec's., Robt. McDivitt, Huntingdon; J. S. Africa, Huntingdon; Cor. Secy., R. M. Speer, Huntingdon; Treasurer, George Jackson, Huntingdon; Librarian, T. H. Cremer, Huntingdon.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, the 13th of January, A. D. 1864.

The goods and chattels which were of John Stewart, late of Barre township in said county, dec'd, taken by his widow Amanda Stewart.

The appraisement of the goods and chattels &c., which were of Samuel Myers, late of Warriors-mark township dec'd., as appraised and taken by his children.

The goods and chattels which were of George Gilleland late of Cromwell township in said county dec'd., taken by his widow Caroline Gilleland.

The goods and chattels which were of Thomas Vawn late of Tell township in said county dec'd, taken by his widow Elizabeth J. Vawn.

The goods and chattels of John Ridenour, late of Juniata township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Elizabeth Ridenouer.

The goods and chattels of John H. Stonebraker late of Franklin township, at the time of his death, taken by his widow Hannah Stonebraker.

The goods and chattels of James Baker late of the Borough of Orbisonia, at the time of his death, taken by his widow.

The goods and chattels which were of J. H. O. Corbin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd., taken by his widow Mary Corbin.

The goods and chattels of William Wagoner late of Clay township dec'd, taken by his widow Sarah Wagoner.

The goods and Chattels which were of Hon. James Gwin late of the borough of Huntingdon dec'd, taken by his widow Rachel Gwin.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk.

Dec. 16, 1863.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers for sale

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

in Penn township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

No. 1.—A farm containing 214 acres, 140 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a good two story log house with cellar, good log barn, and other outbuildings.

No, 2.—A farm containing about 200 acres, about 125 cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a story and a half log house with cellar, cabin barn and other outbuildings.

Terms made known by the subscriber residing on first described farm. [Dec.2,1863.] PHILIP GARNER.

HORSES WANTED.

Sixty head of young sound Horses and mares wanted on and after January 12th, up to February 12th. Good prices will be paid.

Huntingdon Jan 6, 1864. JACOB BERGEY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of George W. Wagoner, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of George W. Wagoner, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. W. M. K. WILLIAMSON, Administrator.

Shade Gap, Jan. 4, 1864–6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Charles Greene, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Charles Greene, late of Oneida township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.

JOSEPH M'CRACKEN,
HENRY WILSON,
Executors.

Jan. 6, 1864–6t.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent.

Dec. 8, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	1 41
5 25	......	......	5 36	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 45	1 35
5 35	......	......	......	Mapleton,	......	......	1 25
5 43	......	......	......	Mill Creek,	......	9 31	1 18
5 59	7 40	5 56	6 07	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21	1 07
6 15	......	......	6 21	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52
6 23	......	......	......	Barree,	......	......	12 44
6 31	......	......	6 36	Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 38
6 49	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	12 23
6 58	......	......	7 00	Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 15
7 08	......	......	7 10	Tipton,	......	......	12 05
7 14	......	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	12 00
7 19	......	......	7 20	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 53
7 40	8 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS.	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.		Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 05	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 35	8 29	Marklesburg,	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 45	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 16
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Cove,	9 59	5 58
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 55
AR 5 30 / LE 5 40	AR 9 25 / LE 9 40	Saxton,	LE 9 40 / AR 9 25	LE 5 40 / AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 12
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 04
BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.				
6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 48
6 44	10 49	Hamilton,	8 24	4 26
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.				
	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 20
	9 55	Coalmont,	8 15	5 10
	10 00	Crawford,	8 05	5 05
	AR 10 10	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 5 00
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

GOLD PENS, AND POCKET-KNIVES,

A new stock of the best manufacture, just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS

FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,

By T. H. CREMER,

Huntingdon Pa.

Sept. 9, 1863.]

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Sep 30, 1863

A. ELTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Leather, Sumac, Sheep & Calf Skin,

NO. 434 NTH. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Leather, Sumac, and Skins, bought, or sold on Commission. Advances made on Consignments. [De2-3m

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EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.,

ARE OPENING

FOR FALL TRADE,

French MERINOES,

Good BLACK SILKS,

Dark Figured SILKS,

New PLAID SILKS,

New Fancy FLANNELS,

BALMORAL PETTICOATS,

Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.

Sept. 9, 1863–3m.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW

BARGAINS

FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, Oct. 28, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Storeroom in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS

CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Sept 30, 1863.

1863.

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

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the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct 7–3m

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Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

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J. M. WISE,

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Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

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Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

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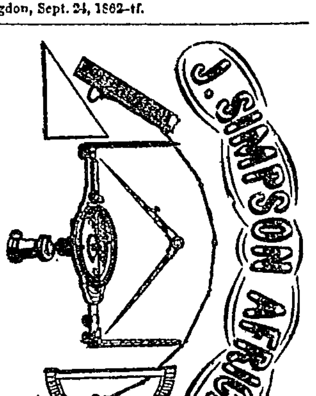

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(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley,*)

No. 622 Market St., Phila.

Sept 2, 1863-3m

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WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

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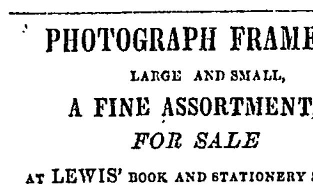

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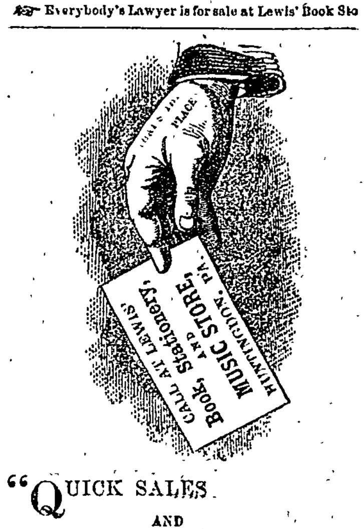

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